PREFACE

This supplement contains amendments to the environmental regulations adopted during the 3rd quarter of 2003 (July - September).

The amendments in this publication include the following:

Media	Rule Log #	Final Date
Air	(AQ233*)	August 20, 2003
Hazardous Waste	(HW079P)	July 20, 2003
	(HW079P Editor's Note)**	August 20, 2003
Solid Waste	(SW036)	September 20, 2003
Underground Storage Tanks	(UT010)	August 20, 2003
Water Quality	(WQ048)	September 20, 2003
	(WQ049)	September 20, 2003
	(WQ050*)	August 20, 2003
Radiation Protection	(RP032*)	August 20, 2003
	(RP033)	September 20, 2003

* Fast-Track Rule – Federal regulations promulgated in accordance with expedited procedures in R.S. 49:953(F)(3).

** A portion of LAC 33:V.Chapter 49.Appendix E was repromulgated to clarify existing text for the submittal information under Data Submittal, due to the department's relocation.

Brenda Hayden
Environmental Regulatory Code Editor

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§5122. Incorporation by Reference of 40 CFR Part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories) as it Applies to Major Sources

A. Except as modified in this Section and specified below, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories, published in the *Code of Federal Regulations* at 40 CFR Part 63, July 1, 2002, are hereby incorporated by reference as they apply to major sources in the state of Louisiana. Also incorporated by reference are amendments to EPA rule entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: General Provisions; and Requirements for Control Technology Determinations for Major Sources in Accordance With Clean Air Act Sections, Section 112(g) and 112(j)," promulgated on May 30, 2003, in the *Federal Register*, 68 FR 32586-32603.

B. – C.2. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 23:61 (January 1997), amended LR 23:1659 (December 1997), LR 24:1278 (July 1998), LR 24:2240 (December 1998), LR 25:1464 (August 1999), LR 25:1798 (October 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:690 (April 2000), LR 26:2271 (October 2000), LR 27:2230 (December 2001), LR 28:995 (May 2002), LR 28:2180 (October 2002), LR 29:699 (May 2003), LR 29:1474 (August 2003).

Title 33

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part V. Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials

Subpart 1. Department of Environmental Quality—Hazardous Waste

Chapter 49. Lists of Hazardous Wastes

Appendix E. Wastes Excluded Under LAC 33:V.105.M

Table E1 - Wastes Excluded	
Facility	Address
DuPont Dow Elastomers LLC	**LaPlace, LA**
Waste Description	
* * *	
(5). Data Submittal DuPont Dow must notify the department, in writing, at least two weeks prior to initiating condition (1)(A). All data obtained to fulfill condition (1) must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Assessment within 60 days after each sampling event. Records of operating conditions and analytical data from condition (1) must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on-site for a minimum of three years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by the department and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or failure to maintain the required records on-site for the specified time shall be considered by the department, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted.	
* * *	
Facility	Address
Marathon Oil Co.	**Garyville, LA**
Waste Description	
* * *	
(5). Data Submittal Marathon must notify the department, in writing, at least two weeks prior to initiating condition (1)(A). The data obtained during condition (1)(A) must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Assessment within the specified 90 days. Records of operating conditions and analytical data from condition (1) must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on-site for a minimum of five years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by the department and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or failure to maintain the required records on-site for the specified time will be considered by the department, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted.	
* * *	
Facility	Address
Motiva Enterprises LLC	Norco, LA

Table E1 - Wastes Excluded
Waste Description
Residual solids, at a maximum annual generation rate of 10,000 cubic yards per year (7,500 tons/year), are generated from the thermal desorption recycling of oil-bearing secondary materials resulting from petroleum processing operations, which are classified as newly generated EPA Hazardous Waste Number F037, petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge (effective February 8, 1999, per the updated definition promulgated on August 6, 1998, and the corrected definition dated June 8, 2000). For the purpose of this exclusion, oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials resulting from petroleum refining operations include EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers K048-K052, K169-K170, F037, and F038. The constituents of concern for F037 waste are listed as hexavalent chromium, lead, benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, and chrysene (see LAC 33:V.4901). Motiva must implement a testing and management program that meets the following conditions for the exclusion to be valid.
(1). Testing Sample collection and analyses, including quality control (QC) procedures, must be performed according to methodologies described in *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*, EPA Publication Number SW-846, as incorporated by reference in LAC 33:V.110.
(1)(A). Inorganic Testing During the first 12 months of this exclusion, Motiva must collect and analyze a monthly composite sample of the residual solids. Composite samples must be composed of a minimum of two representative grab samples from each operating day during a representative week of operation. The samples must be analyzed for the constituents listed in condition (3)(A) prior to disposal of the residual solids. Motiva must report to the department the unit operating conditions and analytical data (reported in milligrams per liter) for antimony, arsenic, barium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, vanadium, and zinc, including quality control information. If the department and Motiva concur that the analytical results obtained during the 12 monthly testing periods have been significantly below the delisting levels in condition (3)(A), then Motiva may replace the inorganic testing required in condition (1)(A) with the inorganic testing required in condition (1)(B). Condition (1)(A) shall remain effective until this concurrence is reached.
(1)(B). Subsequent Inorganic Testing Following concurrence by the department, Motiva may substitute the following testing conditions for those in condition (1)(A). Motiva must continue to monitor operating conditions and analyze quarterly composite samples representative of normal operations. The samples must be composed of representative grab samples from each operating day during a representative week of operation, during the first month of each quarterly period. These quarterly representative composite samples must be analyzed for the constituents listed in condition (3)(A) prior to disposal of the residual solids. If delisting levels for any inorganic constituents listed in condition (3)(A) are exceeded in the quarterly sample, Motiva must re-institute testing as required in condition (1)(A). Motiva may, at its discretion, analyze composite samples gathered more frequently to demonstrate that smaller batches of waste are nonhazardous.

Table E1 - Wastes Excluded
(1)(C). Organic Testing During the first 12 months of this exclusion, Motiva must collect and analyze two monthly grab samples of the residual solids. These two representative grab samples should be collected on different operating days during a representative week of operation. The samples must be analyzed for the constituents listed in condition (3)(B) prior to disposal of the residual solids. Motiva must report to the department the unit operating conditions and analytical data (reported in milligrams per liter) for anthracene, benzene, toluene, xylenes, carbon disulfide, chrysene, naphthalene, and pyrene, including quality control information. If the department and Motiva concur that the analytical results obtained during the 12 monthly testing periods have been significantly below the delisting levels in condition (3)(B), then Motiva may replace the organic testing required in condition (1)(C) with the organic testing required in condition (1)(D). Condition (1)(C) shall remain effective until this concurrence is reached.
(1)(D). Subsequent Organic Testing Following concurrence by the department, Motiva may substitute the following testing conditions for those in condition (1)(C). Motiva must continue to monitor operating conditions and analyze two annual grab samples representative of normal operations. The samples must be representative grab samples from different operating days during a representative week of operation, during the first month of each annual period. These annual representative grab samples must be analyzed for the constituents listed in condition (3)(B) prior to disposal of the residual solids. If delisting levels for any organic constituents listed in condition (3)(B) are exceeded in the annual sample, Motiva must re-institute testing as required in condition (1)(C). Motiva may, at its discretion, analyze grab samples gathered more frequently to demonstrate that smaller batches of waste are nonhazardous.
(2). Waste Holding and Handling Motiva must store as hazardous wastes all residual solids generated until each batch has completed verification testing, as specified in conditions (1)(A)-(1)(D), and has satisfied the delisting criteria, as specified in condition (3). If the levels of constituents in the samples of residual solids are below all of the applicable levels set forth in condition (3), then the residual solids thereby become nonhazardous solid wastes and may be managed and disposed of in accordance with all applicable solid waste regulations. If hazardous constituent levels in any monthly composite or other representative sample equal or exceed any of the delisting levels set in condition (3), the residual solids generated during the corresponding period must be retreated and/or stabilized as allowed below until the residual solids meet the delisting levels, or managed and disposed of in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA. If the residual solids contain leachable inorganic concentrations at or above the delisting levels set forth in condition (3)(A), then Motiva may stabilize the material with Type 1 portland cement and/or hydrated lime as demonstrated in the petition to immobilize the metals. Following stabilization, Motiva must repeat analyses in condition (3)(A) prior to disposal.
(3). Delisting Levels Concentrations in conditions (3)(A) and (3)(B) must be measured in the extract from the samples by the method specified in LAC 33:V.4903.E. All leachable concentrations in the extract must be less than the following levels (all units are milligrams per liter).
(3)(A). Inorganic Constituents Antimony - 0.50; Arsenic - 0.50; Barium - 50.0; Chromium - 0.50; Lead - 0.50; Mercury - 0.05; Nickel - 5.0; Selenium – 1.0; Silver - 0.5; Vanadium - 1.6; Zinc - 50.0.
(3)(B). Organic Constituents Anthracene - 0.20; Benzene - 0.10; Carbon disulfide - 4.8; Chrysene - 0.05; Naphthalene - 0.05; Pyrene - 0.05; Toluene - 0.10; Xylenes - 0.10.

Table E1 - Wastes Excluded
(4). Changes in Operating Conditions If Motiva significantly changes the operating conditions specified in the petition, Motiva must notify the department in writing. Following receipt of written approval by the department, Motiva must re-institute the testing required in conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C) for a minimum of four months. Motiva must report unit operating conditions and test data required by conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C), including quality control data, obtained during this period no later than 60 days after the changes take place. Following written notification by the department, Motiva may replace testing conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C) with (1)(B) and (1)(D). Motiva must fulfill all other requirements in condition (1).
(4)(A). Processing Equipment Motiva may elect to change thermal desorption processing equipment based on operational performance and economic considerations. In the event that Motiva changes operating equipment, i.e., generic thermal desorption units, Motiva must re-institute processing and initiate testing required in conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C) for a minimum of four months. Motiva must report unit operating conditions and test data required in conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C), including quality control data, obtained during this period, no later than 60 days after the changes take place. Following written notification by the department, Motiva may replace testing conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C) with (1)(B) and (1)(D). Motiva must fulfill all other requirements in condition (1).
(4)(B). Batch Processing Motiva may periodically elect to change operating conditions to accommodate batch processing of single-event waste generations. In the event that Motiva initiates batch processing and changes the operating conditions established under condition (1), Motiva must re-institute the testing required in conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C) during such batch processing events, monitor unit operating conditions, and perform testing required by conditions (1)(A) and (1)(C), as appropriate. Following the completion of batch processing operations, Motiva must return to the operating conditions applicable prior to initiation of the batch processing and may return to the testing conditions that were applicable prior to the initiation of the batch processing activities.
(5). Data Submittal Motiva must notify the department, in writing, at least two weeks prior to initiating condition (1)(A). All data obtained to fulfill condition (1) must be submitted to the Office of Environmental Assessment within 60 days after each sampling event. Records of operating conditions and analytical data from condition (1) must be compiled, summarized, and maintained on-site for a minimum of three years. These records and data must be furnished upon request by the department and made available for inspection. Failure to submit the required data within the specified time period or failure to maintain the required records on-site for the specified time shall be considered by the department, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion. All data must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the data submitted.

Table E1 - Wastes Excluded
"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this demonstration and all attached documents, and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In the event that any of this information is determined by the department, in its sole discretion, to be false, inaccurate, or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to the company, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had been in effect, or to the extent directed by the department, and that the company will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of the company's environmental obligations under the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act premised upon the company's reliance on the void exclusion."
(6). Reopener Language If, at any time after disposal of the delisted waste, Motiva possesses or is otherwise made aware of any environmental data (including but not limited to, leachate data or groundwater monitoring data) or any other data relevant to the delisted waste indicating that any constituent identified in the delisting verification testing is at a level higher than the delisting level allowed by the department in granting the petition, Motiva must report the data, in writing, to the department within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data. If the testing of the waste, as required by condition (1), does not meet the delisting requirements of condition (3), Motiva must report the data, in writing, to the department within 10 days of first possessing or being made aware of that data. Based on the information described herein and any other information received from any source, the department will make a preliminary determination as to whether the reported information requires that the department take action to protect human health or the environment. Further action may include suspending or revoking the exclusion, or other appropriate response necessary to protect human health and the environment. If the department determines that the reported information does require departmental action, the department will notify the facility, in writing, of the action believed necessary to protect human health and the environment. The notice shall include a statement of the proposed action and a statement providing Motiva with an opportunity to present information as to why the proposed action is not necessary. Motiva shall have 10 days from the date of the department's notice to present such information. Following the receipt of information from Motiva, or if no such information is received within 10 days, the department will issue a final written determination describing the departmental actions that are necessary to protect human health or the environment. Any required action described in the department's determination shall become effective immediately, unless the department provides otherwise.

Table E1 - Wastes Excluded
(7). Notification Requirements Motiva must provide a one-time written notification to any state regulatory agency in a state to which or through which the delisted waste described above will be transported, at least 60 days prior to the commencement of such activities. Failure to provide notification will result in a violation of the delisting conditions and a possible revocation of the decision to delist.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality LR 20:1000 (September 1994), amended by the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:830 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:952 (August 1997), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:2397 (December 1999), LR 26:2509 (November 2000), LR 29:1084 (July 2003), repromulgated LR 29:1475 (August 2003).

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Part VII. Solid Waste
Subpart 2. Recycling
Chapter 105. Waste Tires

§10519. Standards and Responsibilities of Generators of Waste Tires

A. – C. ...

D. Each dealer of passenger/light truck tires, medium truck tires, or off-road tires shall remit all waste tire fees collected as required by LAC 33:VII.10535.B and C to the department on a monthly basis on or before the twentieth day following the month during which the fees were collected. The fees shall be remitted to the Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division. Each such dealer shall also submit a Monthly Waste Tire Fee Report (Form WT02, available from the Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division), to the Office of Management and Finance, Financial Services Division, on or before the twentieth day of each month for the previous month's activity, including months in which no fees were collected. Each tire dealer required to make a report and remit the fee imposed by this Section shall keep and preserve records as may be necessary to readily determine the amount of fee due. Each such dealer shall maintain a complete record of the quantity of tires sold, together with tire sales invoices, purchase invoices, inventory records, and copies of each Monthly Waste Tire Fee Report for a period of no less than three years. These records shall be made available for inspection by the administrative authority at all reasonable hours.

E. – O. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2411-2422.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, LR 18:40 (January 1992), amended LR 20:1001 (September 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2777 (December 2000), LR 27:830 (June 2001), LR 27:2227 (December 2001), LR 28:1953 (September 2002), LR 29:1818 (September 2003).

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Part IX. Water Quality
Chapter 11. Surface Water Quality Standards

§1123. Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses

A. – C.2. …

3. Designated Uses. The following are the category definitions of Designated Uses that are used in Table 3 under the subheading "Designated Uses."

A – Primary Contact Recreation

B – Secondary Contact Recreation

C – Propagation of Fish and Wildlife

L – Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use

D – Drinking Water Supply

E – Oyster Propagation

F – Agriculture

G – Outstanding Natural Resource Waters

Numbers in brackets, e.g. [1], refer to endnotes listed at the end of the table.

Table 3.
Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses
A - Primary Contact Recreation; B - Secondary Contact Recreation; C - Propagation of Fish and Wildlife; D - Drinking Water Supply; E - Oyster Propagation; F - Agriculture; G - Outstanding Natural Resource Waters; L - Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use

Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Criteria						
			CL	SO_4	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
	ATCHAFALAYA RIVER BASIN (01)								
	* * *								
	[See Prior Text In 010101 – 031201]								
	LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BASIN (04)								
	* * *								
	[See Prior Text In 040101 – 040804]								
040805	Chinchuba Swamp Wetland – forested wetland located 0.87 miles southwest of the City of Mandeville, southeast of the Sanctuary Ridge, and north of Lake Pontchartrain	B C	[23]	[23]	[23]	[23]	2	[23]	[23]
040806	East Tchefuncte Marsh Wetland – fresh water and brackish marsh located just west of the City of Mandeville, bounded on the south by Lake Pontchartrain, the west by the Tchefuncte River, the north by Hwy. 22, and the east by the Sanctuary Ridge	B C	[23]	[23]	[23]	[23]	2	[23]	[23]
	* * *								
	[See Prior Text In 040901 – 050901]								

Table 3.
Numerical Criteria and Designated Uses
A - Primary Contact Recreation; B - Secondary Contact Recreation; C - Propagation of Fish and Wildlife; D - Drinking Water Supply; E - Oyster Propagation; F - Agriculture; G - Outstanding Natural Resource Waters; L - Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use

Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Criteria						
			CL	SO_4	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
	VERMILION-TECHE RIVER BASIN (06)								
		* * * [See Prior Text In 060101 – 060203]							
060204	Bayou Courtableau - origin to West Atchafalaya Borrow Pit Canal	A B C	65	70	[22]	6.0-8.5	1	32	440
		* * * [See Prior Text In 060206 – 060210]							
060211	West Atchafalaya Borrow Pit Canal - from Bayou Courtableau to Henderson, La., includes Bayou Portage	A B C	65	70	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	440
		* * * [See Prior Text In 060212]							
060301	Bayou Teche – Headwaters at Bayou Courtableau to Keystone Locks and Dam	A B C	65	70	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	440
		* * * [See Prior Text In 060401 – 060703]							
060801	Vermilion River - Headwaters at Bayou Fusilier-Bourbeaux junction to New Flanders (Ambassador Caffery) Bridge, Hwy. 3073	A B C F	230	70	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	440
060802	Vermilion River - from New Flanders (Ambassador Caffery) Bridge, Hwy. 3073, to Intracoastal Waterway	A B C F	230	70	[6]	6.0-8.5	1	32	440
		* * * [See Prior Text In 060803 – 120806]							

ENDNOTES:

[1] – [22] …

[23] Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment. The following criteria apply: no more than 20% reduction in the total above-ground wetland productivity as measured by tree, shrub, and/or marsh grass productivity.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 15:738 (September 1989), amended LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 20:431 (April 1994), LR 20:883 (August 1994), LR 21:683 (July 1995), LR 22:1123 (November 1996), LR 24:1926 (October 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division LR 25:2401 (December 1999), LR 27:289 (March 2001), LR 28:462 (March 2002), LR 28:1762 (August 2002), LR 29:1814, 1817 (September 2003).

Chapter 23. The LPDES Program

Subchapter B. Permit Application and Special LPDES Program Requirements

§2331. Application for a Permit

A. Duty to Apply

1. Any person who discharges or proposes to discharge pollutants or who owns or operates a sludge-only facility whose sewage sludge use or disposal practice is regulated by 40 CFR Part 503, and who does not have an effective permit, except persons covered by general permits under LAC 33:IX.2345, or discharges excluded under LAC 33:IX.2315, or a user of a privately owned treatment works unless the state administrative authority requires otherwise under LAC 33:IX.2361.M, must submit a complete application to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division in accordance with this Section and LAC 33:IX.Chapter 23.Subchapters E-G. All concentrated animal feeding operations have a duty to seek coverage under an LPDES permit as described in LAC 33:IX.2335.D.

A.2.-I. …

1. For concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs):

a. the name of the owner or operator;

b. the facility location and mailing address(es);

c. the latitude and longitude of the production area (entrance to production area);

d. a topographic map of the geographic area in which the CAFO is located showing the specific location of the production area, in lieu of the requirements of Paragraph F.7 of this Section;

e. specific information about the number and type of animals, whether in open confinement or housed under roof (beef cattle, broilers, layers, swine weighing 55 pounds or more, swine weighing less than 55 pounds, mature dairy cows, dairy heifers, veal calves, sheep and lambs, horses, ducks, turkeys, other);

f. the type of containment and storage (anaerobic lagoon, roofed storage shed, storage ponds, underfloor pits, above ground storage tanks, below ground storage tanks, concrete pad, impervious soil pad, other) and total capacity for manure, litter, and process wastewater storage (tons/gallons);

g. the total number of acres under control of the applicant available for land application of manure, litter, or process wastewater;

h. the estimated amounts of manure, litter, and process wastewater generated per year (tons/gallons);

i. the estimated amounts of manure, litter, and process wastewater transferred to other persons per year (tons/gallons); and

j. for CAFOs that must seek coverage under a permit after December 31, 2006, certification that a nutrient management plan has been completed and will be implemented upon the date of permit coverage.

I.2. – R.4.h. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074(B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 21:945 (September 1995), amended LR 23:723 (June 1997), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 25:661 (April 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2552 (November 2000), LR 26:2756 (December 2000), LR 27:45 (January 2001), LR 28:465 (March 2002), LR 28:1766 (August 2002), LR 29:1462 (August 2003).

§2335. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

A. Permit Requirement for CAFOs. Concentrated animal feeding operations, as defined in Subsection B of this Section, are point sources that require LPDES permits for discharges or potential discharges. Once an operation is defined as a CAFO, the LPDES requirements for CAFOs apply with respect to all animals in confinement at the operation and all manure, litter, and process wastewater generated by those animals or the production of those animals, regardless of the type of animal.

B. Definitions Applicable to this Section

Animal Feeding Operation (AFO)—a lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where the following conditions are met:

a. animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period; and

b. crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)—an AFO that is defined as a *Large CAFO* or as a *Medium CAFO* by the terms of this Subsection, or that is designated as a CAFO in accordance with Subsection C of this Section. Two or more AFOs under common ownership are considered to be a single AFO for the purposes of determining the number of animals at an operation, if they adjoin each other or if they use a common area or system for the disposal of wastes.

Land Application Area—land under the control of an AFO owner or operator, whether it is owned, rented, or leased, to which manure, litter, or process wastewater from the production area is or may be applied.

Large Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (Large CAFO)—an AFO that stables or confines as many as or more than the numbers of animals specified in any of the following categories:

a. 700 mature dairy cows, whether milked or dry;

b. 1,000 veal calves;

c. 1,000 cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves (*Cattle* includes but is not limited to heifers, steers, bulls, and cow/calf pairs.);

d. 2,500 swine, each weighing 55 pounds or more;

e. 10,000 swine, each weighing less than 55 pounds;

f. 500 horses;

g. 10,000 sheep or lambs;

h. 55,000 turkeys;

i. 30,000 laying hens or broilers, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system;

j. 125,000 chickens (other than laying hens), if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;

k. 82,000 laying hens, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;

l. 30,000 ducks, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system; or

m. 5,000 ducks, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system.

Manure—includes manure, bedding, compost, and raw materials or other materials commingled with manure or set aside for disposal.

Medium Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (Medium CAFO)—includes any AFO with the type and number of animals that fall within any of the ranges listed in this definition and that has been defined or designated as a CAFO. An AFO is a *Medium CAFO* if:

a. the type and number of animals that it stables or confines falls within any of the following ranges:

i. 200 to 699 mature dairy cows, whether milked or dry;

ii. 300 to 999 veal calves;

iii. 300 to 999 cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves (*Cattle* includes but is not limited to heifers, steers, bulls, and cow/calf pairs.);

iv. 750 to 2,499 swine, each weighing 55 pounds or more;

v. 3,000 to 9,999 swine, each weighing less than 55 pounds;

vi. 150 to 499 horses;

vii. 3,000 to 9,999 sheep or lambs;

viii. 16,500 to 54,999 turkeys;

ix. 9,000 to 29,999 laying hens or broilers, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system;

x. 37,500 to 124,999 chickens (other than laying hens), if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;

xi. 25,000 to 81,999 laying hens, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;

xii. 10,000 to 29,999 ducks, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system; or

xiii. 1,500 to 4,999 ducks, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system; and

b. either one of the following conditions are met:

i. pollutants are discharged into waters of the state through a manmade ditch, flushing system, or other similar manmade device; or

ii. pollutants are discharged directly into waters of the state that originate outside of and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

Process Wastewater—water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the AFO for any or all of the following: spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems; washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other AFO facilities; direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals; or dust control. *Process wastewater* also includes any water that comes into contact with any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, litter, feed, milk, eggs, or bedding.

Production Area—that part of an AFO that includes the animal confinement area, the manure storage area, the raw materials storage area, and the waste containment areas. The animal confinement area includes, but is not limited to, open lots, housed lots, feedlots, confinement houses, stall barns, free stall barns, milkrooms, milking centers, cowyards, barnyards, medication pens, walkers, animal walkways, and stables. The manure storage area includes, but is not limited to, lagoons, runoff ponds, storage sheds, stockpiles, under-house or pit storages, liquid impoundments, static piles, and composting piles. The raw materials storage area includes, but is not limited to, feed silos, silage bunkers, and bedding materials. The waste containment area includes, but is not limited to, settling basins and areas within berms and diversions that separate uncontaminated storm water. Also included in the definition of *production area* are any egg washing or egg processing facility and any area used in the storage, handling, treatment, or disposal of mortalities.

Small Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (Small CAFO)—an AFO that is designated as a CAFO and is not a Medium CAFO.

C. How May an AFO be Designated as a CAFO? The appropriate authority (i.e., state administrative authority or regional administrator, or both, as specified in Paragraph C.1 of this Section) may designate any AFO as a CAFO upon determining that it is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the state.

1. Who May Designate?

a. Approved States. In states that are approved or authorized by EPA under 40 CFR Part 123, CAFO designations may be made by the state administrative authority. The regional administrator may also designate CAFOs in approved states, but only where the regional administrator has determined that one or more pollutants in the AFO's discharge contributes to an impairment in a downstream or adjacent state or Indian country water that is impaired for that pollutant.

b. States With No Approved Program. The regional administrator may designate CAFOs in states that do not have an approved program and in Indian country where no entity has expressly demonstrated authority and has been expressly authorized by EPA to implement the NPDES program.

2. In making this designation, the state administrative authority or the regional administrator shall consider the following factors:

a. the size of the AFO and the amount of wastes reaching waters of the state;

b. the location of the AFO relative to waters of the state;

c. the means of conveyance of animal wastes and process wastewaters into waters of the state;

d. the slope, vegetation, rainfall, and other factors affecting the likelihood or frequency of discharge of animal wastes, manure, and process wastewaters into waters of the state; and

e. other relevant factors.

3. No AFO shall be designated under this Subsection unless the state administrative authority or the regional administrator has conducted an on-site inspection of the operation and determined that the operation should and could be regulated under the permit program. In addition, no AFO with numbers of animals below those established in the definition of *Medium CAFO* in Subsection B of this Section may be designated as a CAFO unless:

a. pollutants are discharged into waters of the state through a manmade ditch, flushing system, or other similar manmade device; or

b. pollutants are discharged directly into waters of the state that originate outside of the facility and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

D. Who Must Seek Coverage Under an LPDES Permit?

1. All CAFO owners or operators must apply for a permit. All CAFO owners or operators must seek coverage under an LPDES permit, except as provided in Paragraph D.2 of this Section. Specifically, the CAFO owner or operator must either apply for an individual LPDES permit or submit a notice of intent for coverage under an LPDES general permit. If the state administrative authority has not made a general permit available to the CAFO, the CAFO owner or operator must submit an application for an individual permit to the state administrative authority.

2. Exception. An owner or operator of a Large CAFO does not need to seek coverage under an LPDES permit otherwise required by this Section once the owner or operator has received from the state administrative authority notification of a determination under Subsection F of this Section that the CAFO has "no potential to discharge" manure, litter, or process wastewater.

3. Information to Submit with Permit Application. A permit application for an individual permit must include the information specified in LAC 33:IX.2331. A notice of intent for a general permit must include the information specified in LAC 33:IX.2331 and LAC 33:IX.2345.

E. Land application discharges from a CAFO are subject to LPDES requirements. The discharge of manure, litter, or process wastewater to waters of the state from a CAFO as a result of the application of that manure, litter, or process wastewater by the CAFO to land areas under its control is a discharge from that CAFO subject to LPDES permit requirements, except where it is an agricultural storm water discharge as provided in 33 U.S.C. 1362(14). For purposes of this Subsection, where the manure, litter, or process wastewater has been applied in accordance with site-specific nutrient management practices that ensure appropriate agricultural utilization of the nutrients in the manure, litter, or process wastewater, as specified under LAC 33:IX.2357.E.1.f-i, a precipitation-related discharge of manure, litter, or process wastewater from land areas under the control of a CAFO is an agricultural storm water discharge.

F. "No Potential to Discharge" Determinations for Large CAFOs

1. Determination by the State Administrative Authority. The state administrative authority, upon request, may make a case-specific determination that a Large CAFO has "no potential to discharge" pollutants to waters of the state. In making this determination, the state administrative authority must consider the potential for discharges from both the production area and any land application areas. The state administrative authority must also consider any record of prior discharges by the CAFO. In no case may the CAFO be determined to have "no potential to discharge" if it has had a discharge within the five years prior to the date of the request submitted under Paragraph F.2 of this Section. For purposes of this Section, the term "no potential to discharge" means that there is no potential for any CAFO manure, litter, or process wastewater to be added to waters of the state under any circumstance or climatic condition. A determination that there is "no potential to discharge" for purposes of this Section only relates to discharges of manure, litter, and process wastewater covered by this Section.

2. Information to Support a “No Potential to Discharge” Request. In requesting a determination of "no potential to discharge," the CAFO owner or operator must submit any information that would support such a

determination within the time frame provided by the state administrative authority and in accordance with Subsections G and H of this Section. Such information must include all of the information specified in LAC 33:IX.2331.F and I.1.a-i. The state administrative authority has discretion to require additional information to supplement the request and may also gather additional information through on-site inspection of the CAFO.

3. Process for Making a "No Potential to Discharge" Determination. Before making a final decision to grant a "no potential to discharge" determination, the state administrative authority must issue a notice to the public stating that a "no potential to discharge" request has been received. This notice must be accompanied by a fact sheet that includes, when applicable, a brief description of the type of facility or activity that is the subject of the "no potential to discharge" determination, a brief summary of the factual basis upon which the request is based for granting the "no potential to discharge" determination, and a description of the procedures for reaching a final decision on the "no potential to discharge" determination. The state administrative authority must base the decision to grant a "no potential to discharge" determination on the administrative record, which includes all information submitted in support of a "no potential to discharge" determination and any other supporting data gathered by the permitting authority. The state administrative authority must notify any CAFO seeking a "no potential to discharge" determination of its final determination within 90 days of receiving the request.

4. What is the Deadline for Requesting a "No Potential to Discharge" Determination? The owner or operator must request a "no potential to discharge" determination by the applicable permit application date specified in Subsection G of this Section. If the state administrative authority's final decision is to deny the "no potential to discharge" determination, the owner or operator must seek coverage under a permit within 30 days after the denial.

5. The "no potential to discharge" determination does not relieve the CAFO from the consequences of an actual discharge. Any unpermitted CAFO that discharges pollutants into the waters of the state is in violation of the Clean Water Act even if it has received a "no potential to discharge" determination from the state administrative authority. Any CAFO that has received a determination of "no potential to discharge," but which anticipates changes in circumstances that could create the potential for a discharge, should contact the state administrative authority and apply for and obtain permit authorization prior to the change of circumstances.

6. The state administrative authority retains authority to require a permit. When the state administrative authority has issued a determination of "no potential to discharge," the state administrative authority retains the authority to subsequently require LPDES permit coverage if circumstances at the facility change, if new information becomes available, or if there is another reason for the state administrative authority to determine that the CAFO has a potential to discharge.

G. When Must a CAFO Seek Coverage Under an LPDES Permit?

1. Operations Defined as CAFOs Prior to April 14, 2003. For operations that were defined as CAFOs under regulations that were in effect prior to April 14, 2003, the owner or operator must have or seek to obtain coverage under an LPDES permit as of April 14, 2003, and comply with all applicable LPDES requirements, including the duty to maintain permit coverage in accordance with Subsection H of this Section.

2. Operations Defined as CAFOs as of April 14, 2003, Which Were Not Defined as CAFOs Prior to That Date. For all such CAFOs, the owner or operator of the CAFO must seek to obtain coverage under an LPDES permit by a date specified by the state administrative authority, but no later than February 13, 2006.

3. Operations That Become Defined as CAFOs After April 14, 2003, but Which Are Not New Sources. For newly constructed AFOs and AFOs that make changes to their operations that result in becoming defined as CAFOs for the first time after April 14, 2003, but are not new sources, the owner or operator must seek to obtain coverage under an LPDES permit, as follows:

a. for newly constructed operations not subject to effluent limitations guidelines, 180 days prior to the time the CAFO commences operation; or

b. for other operations (e.g., resulting from an increase in the number of animals), as soon as possible, but no later than 90 days after becoming defined as a CAFO; except that

c. if an operational change that makes the operation a CAFO would not have made it a CAFO prior to April 14, 2003, the operation has until April 13, 2006, or 90 days after becoming defined as a CAFO, whichever is later.

4. New Sources. New sources must seek to obtain coverage under a permit at least 180 days prior to the time that the CAFO commences operation.

5. Operations That are Designated as CAFOs. For operations designated as a CAFO in accordance with Subsection C of this Section, the owner or operator must seek to obtain coverage under a permit no later than 90 days after receiving notice of the designation.

6. No Potential to Discharge. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a CAFO that has received a "no potential to discharge" determination in accordance with Subsection F of this Section is not required to seek coverage under an LPDES permit that would otherwise be required by this Section. If circumstances materially change at a CAFO that has received a “no potential to discharge” determination, such that the CAFO has a potential for a discharge, the CAFO has a duty to immediately notify the state administrative authority and seek coverage under an LPDES permit within 30 days after the change in circumstances.

H. Duty to Maintain Permit Coverage. No later than 180 days before the expiration of a permit, the permittee must submit an application to renew its permit, in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2331.G. However, the permittee need not continue to seek continued permit coverage or reapply for a permit if:

1. the facility has ceased operation or is no longer a CAFO; and

2. the permittee has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the state administrative authority that there is no remaining potential for a discharge of manure, litter, or associated process wastewater that was generated while the operation was a CAFO, other than agricultural storm water from land application areas.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074(B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 21:945 (September 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 28:467 (March 2002), LR 29:1463 (August 2003).

§2345. General Permits

A.-B.2.a. …

b. The contents of the notice of intent shall be specified in the general permit and shall require the submission of information necessary for adequate program implementation, including at a minimum, the legal name and address of the owner or operator, the facility name and address, type of facility or discharges, and the receiving stream(s). General permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from inactive mining, inactive oil and gas operations, or inactive landfills occurring on federal lands where an operator cannot be identified may contain alternative notice of intent requirements. All notices of intent shall be signed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2333. Notices of intent for coverage under a general permit for concentrated animal feeding operations must include the information specified in LAC 33:IX.2331.I.1, including a topographic map.

B.2.c.-C.3. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074(B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 21:945 (September 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2276 (October 2000), LR 26:2553 (November 2000), LR 28:468 (March 2002), LR 29:1466 (August 2003).

Subchapter C. Permit Conditions

§2357. Additional Conditions Applicable to Specified Categories of LPDES Permits

The following conditions, in addition to those set forth in LAC 33:IX.2355, apply to all LPDES permits within the categories specified below.

A.-D. …

E. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). Any permit issued to a CAFO must include the following requirements.

1. Requirements to Develop and Implement a Nutrient Management Plan. At a minimum, a nutrient management plan must include best management practices and procedures necessary to implement applicable effluent limitations and standards. Permitted CAFOs must have their nutrient management plans developed and implemented by December 31, 2006. CAFOs that seek to obtain coverage under a permit after December 31, 2006, must have a nutrient management plan developed and implemented upon the date of permit coverage. The nutrient management plan must, to the extent applicable:

a. ensure adequate storage of manure, litter, and process wastewater, including procedures to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the storage facilities;

b. ensure proper management of mortalities (i.e., dead animals) to ensure that they are not disposed of in a liquid manure, storm water, or process wastewater storage or treatment system that is not specifically designed to treat animal mortalities;

c. ensure that clean water is diverted, as appropriate, from the production area;

d. prevent direct contact of confined animals with waters of the state;

e. ensure that chemicals and other contaminants handled on-site are not disposed of in any manure, litter, process wastewater, or storm water storage or treatment system that is not specifically designed to treat such chemicals and other contaminants;

f. identify appropriate site-specific conservation practices to be implemented, including as appropriate, buffers or equivalent practices, to control runoff of pollutants to waters of the state;

g. identify protocols for appropriate testing of manure, litter, process wastewater, and soil;

h. establish protocols to land-apply manure, litter, or process wastewater in accordance with site-specific nutrient management practices that ensure appropriate agricultural utilization of the nutrients in the manure, litter, or process wastewater; and

i. identify specific records that will be maintained to document the implementation and management of the minimum elements described in Subparagraphs E.1.a-h of this Section.

2. Recordkeeping Requirements

a. The permittee must create, maintain for five years, and make available to the state administrative authority, upon request, the following records:

i. all applicable records identified in accordance with Subparagraph E.1.i of this Section; and

ii. in addition, all CAFOs subject to 40 CFR Part 412 must comply with recordkeeping requirements as specified in LAC 33:IX.2533.

b. A copy of the CAFO's site-specific nutrient management plan must be maintained on-site and made available to the state administrative authority upon request.

3. Requirements Relating to Transfer of Manure or Process Wastewater to Other Persons. Prior to transferring manure, litter, or process wastewater to other persons, Large CAFOs must provide the recipient of the manure, litter, or process wastewater with the most current nutrient analysis. The analysis provided must be consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 412. Large CAFOs must retain for five years records of the date, the recipient's name and address, and the approximate amount of manure, litter, or process wastewater transferred to another person.

4. Annual Reporting Requirements for CAFOs. The permittee must submit an annual report to the state administrative authority. The annual report must include:

a. the number and type of animals, whether in open confinement or housed under roof (beef cattle, broilers, layers, swine weighing 55 pounds or more, swine weighing less than 55 pounds, mature dairy cows, dairy heifers, veal calves, sheep and lambs, horses, ducks, turkeys, other);

b. the estimated amount of total manure, litter, and process wastewater generated by the CAFO in the previous 12 months (tons/gallons);

c. the estimated amount of total manure, litter, and process wastewater transferred to other persons by the CAFO in the previous 12 months (tons/gallons);

d. the total number of acres for land application covered by the nutrient management plan developed in accordance with Paragraph E.1 of this Section;

e. the total number of acres under control of the CAFO that were used for land application of manure, litter, and process wastewater in the previous 12 months;

f. a summary of all manure, litter, and process wastewater discharges from the production area that have occurred in the previous 12 months, including date, time, and approximate volume; and

g. a statement indicating whether the current version of the CAFO's nutrient management plan was developed or approved by a Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) certified nutrient management planner.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074(B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 21:945 (September 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2554 (November 2000), LR 29:1466 (August 2003).

Subchapter N. Incorporation by Reference

§2533. 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N

A. 40 CFR, Chapter I, Subchapter N, Effluent Guidelines and Standards, Parts 401 and 405-471, July 1, 2002, and amendments to Part 420 in 67 FR 58997, September 19, 2002; Part 430 in 67 FR 64260-64268, October 17, 2002; and Part 412 in 68 FR 7269, February 12, 2003 are hereby incorporated by reference.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074(B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 21:945 (September 1995), amended LR 23:958 (August 1997), LR 25:1467 (August 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:1609 (August 2000), LR 27:2232 (December 2001), LR 28:996 (May 2002), LR 29:700 (May 2003), LR 29:1467 (August 2003).

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Part XI. Underground Storage Tanks
Chapter 1. Program Applicability and Definitions

§101. Applicability

A. …

B. Exclusions. The following UST systems are excluded from the requirements of these regulations. The owner or operator must provide documentation upon request for any exclusion claimed.

1. Any UST system holding hazardous wastes listed or identified in the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality's Hazardous Waste Regulations or a mixture of such hazardous waste and other regulated substances is excluded from the requirements of these regulations.

2. Any wastewater treatment tank system that is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under Section 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act is excluded from the requirements of these regulations.

3. Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes such as hydraulic lift tanks and electrical equipment tanks is excluded from the requirements of these regulations.

4. Any UST system whose capacity is 110 gallons or less is excluded from the requirements of these regulations.

5. Any UST system that has never contained more than a *de minimis* concentration of regulated substances is excluded from the requirements of these regulations.

6. Any emergency spill or overflow containment UST system that is expeditiously emptied after use is excluded from the requirements of these regulations.

C. – C.2.b. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Underground Storage Tank Division, LR 16:614 (July 1990), amended LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 18:727 (July 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:1467 (August 2003).

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Part XV. Radiation Protection
Chapter 2. Registration of Radiation Machines and Facilities

§212. Reciprocal Recognition of Out-of-State Radiation Machines

A-B.2. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 19:1421 (November 1993), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2566 (November 2000), LR 29:1815 (September 2003).

Chapter 3. Licensing of Radioactive Material
Subchapter B. Licenses

§320. Types of Licenses

A. Licenses for radioactive materials are of two types: general and specific.

1. General licenses provided in this Chapter are effective without the filing of application with the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division or the issuance of licensing documents to the particular persons, although the filing of certain information with the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division may be required by the particular general license. The general licensee is subject to all other applicable portions of these regulations and to any limitations of the general license.

2. Specific licenses require the submission of an application to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division and the issuance of a licensing document by the administrative authority. The licensee is subject to all applicable portions of these regulations as well as to any limitations specified in the licensing document. The licensee shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division in writing before making any change that would render the information contained in the application for license no longer accurate.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), repealed and repromulgated by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:34 (January 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2566 (November 2000), LR 29:1816 (September 2003).

Chapter 4. Standards for Protection Against Radiation
Subchapter C. Surveys and Monitoring

§430. General

A. – B. ...

C. Personnel Dosimeter Processing

1. All personnel dosimeters, except for direct and indirect reading pocket ionization chambers and those dosimeters used to measure the dose to any extremity, that require processing to determine the radiation dose and that are used by licensees and registrants to comply with LAC 33:XV.410, with other applicable provisions of these regulations, or with conditions specified in a license or registration shall be processed and evaluated by a dosimetry processor:

a. holding current personnel dosimetry accreditation from the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

b. approved in this accreditation process for the type of radiation or radiations included in the NVLAP program that most closely approximates the type of radiation or radiations for which the individual wearing the dosimeter is monitored.

2. Dosimetry reports received from the processor must be recorded and maintained indefinitely or until the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, terminates the license.

D. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 19:1421 (November 1993), amended LR 20:653 (June 1994), LR 22:971 (October 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:1468 (August 2003).

Subchapter E. Respiratory Protection and Controls to Restrict Internal Exposure in Restricted Areas

§440. Use of Process or Other Engineering Controls

A. The licensee or registrant shall use, to the extent practicable, process or other engineering controls, such as containment, decontamination, or ventilation, to control the concentrations of radioactive material in air.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and

Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 19:1421 (November 1993), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:1468 (August 2003).

§441. Use of Other Controls

A. – A.4. ...

B. If the licensee or registrant performs an ALARA analysis to determine whether or not respirators should be used, the licensee or registrant may consider safety factors other than radiological factors. The licensee or registrant should also consider the impact of respirator use on workers' industrial health and safety.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 19:1421 (November 1993), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:1468 (August 2003).

§442. Use of Individual Respiratory Protection Equipment

A. – A.3.c. ...

d. providing atmosphere-supplying respirators with respirable air of grade D quality or better as defined by the Compressed Gas Association in publication G-7.1, "Commodity Specification for Air," 1997, and included in the regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (29 CFR 1910.134(i)(1)(ii)(A) through (E)). Grade D quality air criteria include:

i. oxygen content (v/v) of 19.5-23.5 percent;

ii. hydrocarbon (condensed) content of 5 milligrams per cubic meter of air or less;

iii. carbon monoxide (CO) content of 10 ppm or less;

iv. carbon dioxide content of 1,000 ppm or less; and

v. lack of noticeable odor;

e. fit testing, with fit factor ≥ 10 times the APF for negative pressure devices, and a fit factor ≥ 500 for any positive pressure, continuous flow, and pressure-demand devices, before the first field use of tight fitting, face-sealing respirators and periodically thereafter at a frequency not to exceed one year. Fit testing must be performed with the facepiece operating in the negative pressure mode;

f. written procedures regarding selection, fitting, issuance, maintenance, and testing of respirators, including testing for operability immediately prior to each use; supervision and training of personnel; monitoring, including air sampling and bioassays; and recordkeeping; and

g. determination by a physician prior to initial fitting of respirators, and at least every 12 months thereafter, that the individual user is physically able to use the respiratory protection equipment;

4.-4.a. ...

b. the routine, nonroutine, and emergency use of respirators;

c. ...

d. the availability of standby rescue persons to assist all respirator users and to provide effective emergency rescue if needed; and

e. provision for the availability of standby rescue persons who:

i. are required to be present in situations whenever one-piece atmosphere-supplying suits, or any combination of supplied air respiratory protection device and personnel protective equipment are used from which an unaided individual would have difficulty extricating himself or herself;

ii. must be equipped with respiratory protection devices or other apparatus appropriate for the potential hazards; and

iii. shall observe or otherwise maintain continuous communication with the workers (by visual, voice, signal line, telephone, radio, or other suitable means) and be immediately available to assist them in case of a failure of the air supply or for any other reason that requires relief from distress;

A.5.-B.1. ...

2. the licensee or registrant shall obtain authorization from the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, before assigning respiratory protection factors in excess of those specified in Appendix A. The department may authorize a licensee or registrant to use higher protection factors on receipt of an application that:

B.2.a.-D. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 19:1421 (November 1993), LR 22:972 (October 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2577 (November 2000), LR 29:1469 (August 2003).

Chapter 5. Radiation Safety Requirements for Industrial Radiographic Operations

Subchapter A. Equipment Control

§543. Radiation Survey Instruments

A. ...

B. Each radiation survey instrument shall be calibrated:

1. at energies appropriate for use and at intervals not to exceed six months and after each instrument servicing;

B.2.-D. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 20:653 (June 1994), LR 23:1138 (September 1997), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2581 (November 2000), LR 27:1233 (August 2001), LR 29:1469 (August 2003).

§544. Leak Testing, Repair, Tagging, Opening, Modification, Replacement, and Records of Receipt and Transfer of Sealed Sources

A. ...

B. Each sealed source, except an energy compensation source (ECS), shall be tested for leakage at intervals not to exceed six months. In the absence of a certificate from a transferor that a test has been made within the six-month period prior to the transfer, the sealed source shall not be put into use until tested.

C.-G. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 20:653 (June 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2582 (November 2000), LR 27:1233 (August 2001), LR 29:1469 (August 2003).

§545. Quarterly Inventory

A. Each licensee and registrant shall conduct a quarterly physical inventory to account for all sealed sources and licensed or registered devices received or possessed under his or her license or registration, including devices containing depleted uranium. The records of the inventories shall be maintained for inspection by the department for at least three consecutive years from the date of the inventory and shall include the quantities and kinds of radioactive material, the location of sealed sources and/or devices, the date of the inventory, the name of individual(s) performing the inventory, the manufacturer, the model number, and the serial number.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 20:653 (June 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2582 (November 2000), LR 27:1233 (August 2001), LR 29:1816 (September 2003).

Subchapter B. Personal Radiation Safety Requirements for Radiographers

§575. Training and Testing

A.-C.2. ...

D. Each licensee or registrant shall conduct a program of internal audits, not to exceed every six months, to ensure that the Radiation Protection Regulations (LAC 33:XV), Louisiana radioactive material license conditions, and the licensee's or registrant's operating and emergency procedures are followed by each radiographer and radiographer trainee. Records of internal audits shall be maintained for review by the department for two consecutive years from the date of the audit. The internal audit program must include observation of the performance of each radiographer and radiographer trainee during actual industrial radiographic operations at intervals not to exceed six months. In those operations where a single individual serves as both radiographer and RSO, and performs all radiography operations, an internal audit program is not required.

E. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 20:653 (June 1994), LR 20:999 (September 1994), LR 23:1138 (September 1997), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2583 (November 2000), LR 27:1235 (August 2001), LR 28:1951 (September 2002), LR 29:34 (January 2003), LR 29:1470 (August 2003).

§577. Personnel Monitoring Control

A. No licensee or registrant shall permit an individual to act as a radiographer, instructor, or radiographer trainee unless, at all times during radiographic operations, each such individual wears, on the trunk of the body, a direct-reading pocket dosimeter, an alarm ratemeter, and a personnel dosimeter that is processed and evaluated by an accredited National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) processor, except that for permanent radiography facilities where other appropriate alarming or warning devices are in routine use, the wearing of an alarm ratemeter is not required.

B. Pocket dosimeters shall have a range of zero to at least 2 millisieverts (200 millirems) and shall be recharged at least daily or at the start of each shift. Electronic personal dosimeters may only be used in place of ion-chamber pocket dosimeters. Each personnel dosimeter must be assigned to and worn only by one individual. Pocket dosimeters, or electronic personal dosimeters, shall be checked for correct response to radiation at periods not to exceed one year. Acceptable dosimeters shall read within ±20 percent of the true radiation exposure. Records of positive dosimeter response shall be maintained for three years by the licensee or registrant for department inspection.

C. Each personnel dosimeter shall be processed and evaluated by an accredited NVLAP processor and assigned to and worn by only one individual. Personnel dosimeters must be replaced at periods not to exceed one month. After replacement, each personnel dosimeter must be processed as soon as possible.

D. Direct reading dosimeters, such as electronic personal dosimeters or pocket dosimeters, shall be read and exposures recorded at least daily with use at the beginning and end of each shift, and records must be maintained for three years or until the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, authorizes their disposition.

E. If an individual's pocket dosimeter is discharged beyond its range (i.e., goes "off-scale"), or an individual's electronic pocket dosimeter reads greater than 2 millisieverts (200 millirems) and the possibility of radiation exposure cannot be ruled out as the cause, industrial radiographic operations by that individual shall cease and the individual's personnel dosimeter shall be sent for processing immediately. The individual shall not return to work with sources of radiation until a determination of the radiation exposure has been made. This determination must be made by the RSO or the RSO's designee. The results of this determination must be recorded and maintained indefinitely or until the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, authorizes their disposition.

F. Records of the pocket dosimeter readings shall be maintained for inspection by the department for three consecutive years. If the dosimeter readings were used to determine external radiation dose, the records shall be maintained indefinitely or until the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, authorizes their disposition.

G. If a personnel dosimeter is lost or damaged, the worker shall cease work immediately until a replacement personnel dosimeter is provided and the exposure is calculated for the time period from issuance to loss or damage of the personnel dosimeter. The results of the calculated exposure and the time period for which the personnel dosimeter was lost or damaged must be recorded and maintained indefinitely or until the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, authorizes their disposition.

H.-H.3. ...

4. be calibrated at periods not to exceed one year for correct response to radiation: acceptable ratemeters must alarm within ±20 percent of the true radiation dose rate. Records of calibrations shall be maintained for three years.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 20:653 (June 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2583 (November 2000), LR 27:1235 (August 2001), LR 28:1951 (September 2002), LR 29:35 (January 2003), LR 29:1470 (August 2003).

Subchapter C. Precautionary Procedures in Radiographic Operations

§590. Specific Requirements for Radiographic Personnel Performing Industrial Radiography

A.-B. …

C. Collimators shall be used in industrial radiographic operations that use crank-out devices and/or x-ray devices, except when physically impossible.

D.- F. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 20:653 (June 1994), amended LR 23:1139 (September 1997), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2584 (November 2000), LR 27:1237 (August 2001), LR 28:1952 (September 2002), LR 29:36 (January 2003), LR 29:1816 (September 2003).

Chapter 17. Licensing and Radiation Safety Requirements for Irradiators

§1739. Personnel Monitoring

A. Irradiator operators shall wear a personnel dosimeter while operating a panoramic irradiator or while in the area around the pool of an underwater irradiator. The personnel dosimeter processor shall be accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for high energy photons in the normal and accident dose ranges in accordance with LAC 33:XV.430.C. Each personnel dosimeter shall be assigned to and worn by only one individual. Film badges shall be processed at least monthly, and other personnel dosimeters shall be processed at least quarterly.

B. Other individuals who enter the radiation room of a panoramic irradiator shall wear a dosimeter, which may be a pocket dosimeter. For groups of visitors, only two people who enter the radiation room are required to wear dosimeters. If pocket dosimeters are used to meet the requirements of this Subsection, a check of their response to radiation shall be done at least annually. Acceptable dosimeters shall read within ±30 percent of the true radiation dose.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 24:2118 (November 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:1470 (August 2003).

§1755. Records and Retention Periods

A.-A.2. ...

3. a copy of the current operating and emergency procedures required by LAC 33:XV.1737 until superseded or the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, terminates the license. Records of the radiation safety officer's review and approval of changes in procedures, as required by LAC 33:XV.1737.C.3, shall be retained for three years from the date of the change;

A.4.-B. ...

1. a copy of the license, the license conditions, documents incorporated into the license by reference, and amendments thereto until superseded by new documents or until the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, terminates the license for documents not superseded;

2. personnel dosimeter evaluations required by LAC 33:XV.1739 until the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, terminates the license;

3.-5. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 24:2120 (November 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2604 (November 2000), LR 29:1471 (August 2003).

Chapter 20. Radiation Safety Requirements for Wireline Service Operations and Subsurface Tracer Studies

§2003. Definitions

A. The following definitions apply to these terms as used in this Chapter.

Energy Compensation Source (ECS)—a small sealed source, with an activity not exceeding 3.7 MBq (100 microcuries), used within a logging tool, or other tool components, to provide a reference standard to maintain the tool's calibration when in use.

* * *

Tritium Neutron Generator Target Source—a tritium source used within a neutron generator tube to produce neutrons for use in well-logging applications.

* * *

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), repealed and repromulgated by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:34 (January 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:1471 (August 2003).

§2014. Leak Testing of Sealed Sources

A. ...

B. Method of Testing. Tests for leakage shall be performed only by persons specifically authorized to perform such tests by the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an agreement state, or a licensing state. The test sample shall be taken from the surface of the source, source holder, or from the surface of the device in which the source is stored or mounted and on which one might expect contamination to accumulate. The test sample shall be analyzed for radioactive contamination, and the analysis shall be capable of detecting the presence of 0.005 microcurie (185 Bq) of radioactive material on the test sample.

C. Interval of Testing

1. Each sealed source of radioactive material, except an energy compensation source (ECS), shall be tested at intervals not to exceed six months. In the absence of a certificate from a transferor indicating that a test has been made prior to the transfer, the sealed source shall not be put into use until tested. If, for any reason, it is suspected that a sealed source may be leaking, it shall be removed from service immediately and tested for leakage as soon as practical.

2. Each ECS that is not exempt from testing in accordance with Subsection E of this Section must be tested at intervals not to exceed three years. In the absence of a certificate from a transferor that a test has been made within the three years before the transfer, the ECS may not be used until tested.

D. Leaking or Contaminated Source. If the test reveals the presence of 0.005 microcurie (185 Bq) or more of leakage or contamination, the licensee shall immediately withdraw the source from use and shall cause it to be decontaminated, repaired, or disposed of in accordance with these regulations. The licensee shall check the equipment associated with the leaking source for radioactive contamination and, if it is contaminated, have it decontaminated or disposed of in accordance with these regulations. A report describing the equipment involved, the test results, any contamination that resulted from the leaking source, and the corrective action taken shall be filed in writing with the Office of Environmental Compliance within five days of receiving the test results or within 30 days of discovery of a leaking or contaminated source.

E. ...

1. hydrogen-3 (tritium) sources;

2.-4. ...

5. sources of alpha- or neutron-emitting radioactive material with an activity of 10 microcuries (0.370 MBq) or less.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569

(October 1987), repealed and repromulgated by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:34 (January 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2604 (November 2000), LR 29:1471 (August 2003).

§2017. Design, Performance, and Certification Criteria for Sealed Sources Used in Downhole Operations

A. Each sealed source, except those containing radioactive material in gaseous form, used in downhole operations and manufactured after October 20, 1988, shall be certified by the manufacturer, or other testing organization acceptable to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, to meet the following minimum criteria:

A.1.-B. ...

C. Each sealed source, except those containing radioactive material in gaseous form, used in downhole operations after October 20, 1988, shall be certified by the manufacturer, or other testing organization acceptable to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, as meeting the sealed source performance requirements for oil well-logging as contained in the American National Standard N542, "Sealed Radioactive Sources, Classification," in effect on October 20, 1987.

D. Certification documents shall be kept and maintained for inspection by the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, for a period of two years after source disposal. If the source is abandoned downhole, the certification documents shall be maintained until the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, authorizes disposition in writing.

E. Sealed Source Used in Well-Logging Applications

1. A licensee may use a sealed source in well-logging applications if the sealed source:

a. is doubly encapsulated;

b. contains licensed material whose chemical and physical forms are as insoluble and nondispersible as practical; and

c. meets the following requirements:

i. for a sealed source manufactured on or before July 14, 1989, the requirements of USASI N5.10-1968, "Classification of Sealed Radioactive Sources," or the requirements in Subsection C or D of this Section; or

ii. for a sealed source manufactured after July 14, 1989, the oil well-logging requirements of ANSI/HPS N43.6-1997, "Sealed Radioactive Sources—Classification"; or

iii. for a sealed source manufactured after July 14, 1989, the sealed source's prototype has been tested and found to maintain its integrity after each of the following tests:

(a). Temperature. The test source must be held at −40°C for 20 minutes, 600°C for 1 hour, and then be subjected to a thermal shock test with a temperature drop from 600°C to 20°C within 15 seconds.

(b). Impact Test. A 5 kg steel hammer, 2.5 cm in diameter, must be dropped from a height of 1 m onto the test source.

(c). Vibration Test. The test source must be subjected to a vibration from 25 Hz to 500 Hz at 5 g amplitude for 30 minutes.

(d). Puncture Test. A 1 gram hammer and pin, 0.3 cm pin diameter, must be dropped from a height of 1 m onto the test source.

(e). Pressure Test. The test source must be subjected to an external pressure of 1.695×10^7 pascals (24,600 pounds per square inch absolute).

2. The requirements in Subparagraphs E.1.a-c of this Section do not apply to sealed sources that contain licensed material in gaseous form.

3. The requirements in Subparagraphs E.1.a-c of this Section do not apply to energy compensation sources (ECSs). ECSs must be registered with the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division.

F. Energy Compensation Source. The licensee may use an energy compensation source (ECS) that is contained within a logging tool, or other tool components, only if the ECS contains quantities of licensed material not exceeding 3.7 MBq (100 microcuries).

1. For well-logging applications with a surface casing for protecting fresh water aquifers, use of the ECS is only subject to the requirements of LAC 33:XV.2014, 2015, and 2016.

2. For well-logging applications without a surface casing for protecting fresh water aquifers, use of the ECS is only subject to the requirements of Subsections E and H of this Section and LAC 33:XV.2014, 2015, 2016, and 2051.

G. Tritium Neutron Generator Target Source

1. Use of a tritium neutron generator target source, containing quantities not exceeding 1,110 MBq (30 curies) and in a well with a surface casing to protect fresh water aquifers, is subject to the requirements of these regulations except Subsections E and F of this Section and LAC 33:XV.2051.

2. Use of a tritium neutron generator target source, containing quantities exceeding 1,110 MBq (30 curies) or in a well without a surface casing to protect fresh water aquifers, is subject to the requirements of these regulations except Subsections E and F of this Section.

H. Use of a Sealed Source in a Well Without a Surface Casing. The licensee may use a sealed source in a well without a surface casing for protecting fresh water aquifers only if the licensee follows a procedure for reducing the probability of the source becoming lodged in the well. The procedure must be approved by the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), repealed and repromulgated by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:34 (January 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2605 (November 2000), LR 29:1472 (August 2003).

Subchapter A. Requirements for Personnel Safety

§2022. Personnel Monitoring

A. No licensee or registrant shall permit any individual to act as a logging supervisor or to assist in the handling of sources of radiation unless each such individual wears a personnel dosimeter. Each personnel dosimeter shall be assigned to and worn by only one individual. Film badges must be replaced at least monthly, and other personnel dosimeters shall be processed at least quarterly. After replacement, each personnel dosimeter must be promptly processed. The processor of a personnel dosimeter shall be accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program.

B. Personnel monitoring records shall be maintained for inspection until the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division, authorizes disposition.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), repealed and repromulgated by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:34 (January 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2605 (November 2000), LR 29:1472 (August 2003).

Subchapter B. Precautionary Procedures in Logging and Subsurface Tracer Operations

§2036. Uranium Sinker Bars

A. The licensee may use a uranium sinker bar in well-logging applications only if it is legibly impressed with the words "CAUTION—RADIOACTIVE DEPLETED URANIUM" and "NOTIFY CIVIL AUTHORITIES [or COMPANY NAME] IF FOUND."

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:1473 (August 2003).

Subchapter D. Notification

§2051. Notification of Incidents, Abandonment, and Lost Sources

A.-B.1. ...

2. notify the Office of Environmental Compliance immediately by telephone at (225) 765-0160 if radioactive contamination is detected at the surface or if the source appears to be damaged and provide a follow-up written report to the office within 30 days of detection.

C.-C.3.g. ...

h. information contained on the permanent identification plaque;

i. the names of state agencies receiving a copy of this report; and

j. the immediate threat to public health and safety justification for implementing abandonment if prior Office of Environmental Compliance approval was not obtained because the licensee believed there was an immediate threat to public health and safety.

D. Whenever a sealed source containing radioactive material is abandoned downhole, the licensee shall provide a means to prevent inadvertent intrusion on the source, unless the source is not accessible to any subsequent drilling operations, and a permanent plaque (see Appendix B of this Chapter) for posting the well or well-bore. This plaque shall:

1.-2.c. ...

d. the well name and well identification number(s) or other designation;

e. the sealed source(s) by radionuclide and quantity of activity;

f. the source depth and the depth to the top of the plug; and

g. an appropriate warning, depending on the specific circumstances of each abandonment. Appropriate warnings may include "DO NOT DRILL BELOW PLUG BACK DEPTH"; "DO NOT ENLARGE CASING"; or "DO NOT RE-ENTER THE HOLE," followed by the words, "BEFORE CONTACTING THE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE, LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY."

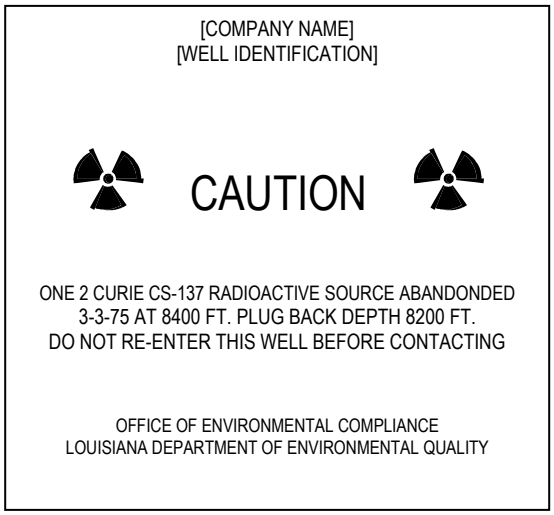
E. The licensee shall notify the Office of Environmental Compliance of the theft or loss of radioactive materials, radiation overexposure, excessive levels and concentrations of radiation or radioactive materials, and certain other accidents as required by LAC 33:XV.341, 485, 486, and 487.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), repealed and repromulgated by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:34 (January 1992), amended LR 21:555 (June 1995), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2606 (November 2000), LR 29:1473 (August 2003).

Appendix B

Example of Plaque for Identifying Wells Containing Sealed Sources of Radioactive Material Abandoned Downhole



The size of the plaque should be convenient for use on active or inactive wells, e.g., a 7-inch square that is 3 mm (1/8-inch) thick. Letter size of the word "CAUTION" should be approximately twice the letter size of the rest of the information, e.g., 1/2-inch and 1/4-inch letter sizes, respectively.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Nuclear Energy Division, LR 13:569 (October 1987), repealed and repromulgated by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:34 (January 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2606 (November 2000), LR 29:1473 (August 2003).

Chapter 25. Fee Schedule

§2504. Application Fees

A. …

B. Payment of the prescribed annual fee does not automatically renew the license, certificate, registration, or approval for which the fee is paid. License renewal applications must be filed in accordance with LAC 33:XV.333.A.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:718 (July 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:1816 (September 2003).

§2506. Reciprocal Agreements—Licenses and Registrants

A. Persons operating within Louisiana under the provisions of LAC 33:XV.212 or LAC 33:XV.390 shall submit to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division the annual fee of the applicable category before the first entry into the state. The fee will allow reciprocal recognition of the license or registration for one year from the date of receipt.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Radiation Protection Division, LR 18:718 (July 1992), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2607 (November 2000), LR 29:1816 (September 2003).